THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

GEN. DUFFIELD ON THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

He Save It Is Not True that the Commisston Payored Great Reltain's Contention -Mt. St. Ettas Is Found to Be Canadian Territory, but All the Valuable Yukon Gold Fields Are Within Oar Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Interest in the international controversy with regard to the Alaskan boundary will soon be revived by the publica-tion of the report of the Boundary Commission which will be submitted to the Secretary of State. It has been stated in England and in country that the Boundary Commission first favored Great Reitain by several thousands of square miles, but the most recent report from London says that the United States has no title to about 3,000,000 acres of land on the Pacific coast opposite Prince of Wales island, it having been decided that Portland Channel is not the boundary line between the two possesons, as contemplated by the treaty of 1825.

A reporter of THE SUN to-day called on Gen. Duffield, the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was appointed by President Cleveland to act as the representative of the United States on the Boundary Commission, in conjunction with Mr. King, the Commissione of her Majesty's Government. of cavairy. During ten days each year the offi-

None of the statements which have beet made has any foundation in fact," says Gen. Duffield. "There could not at this time be any official statement from any of her Majesty's dary Commission, the members of which were appointed by the two Governments to act from July 1892 for two years, the time allotted to which was subsequently extended until Dec 31, 1895, has not submitted the results of its joint labors to the two Governments. Until these maps and reports are in the hands of the Secretary of State and her Majesty's representative in Canada there can be no official statement of any kind. On the part of the United States this will not be for several weeks yet, when the maps, which are being lithographed in New York for limited distribution in Congress, will be published. This first Commission, the work of which is now completed, was not authorized or empowered to make any recommendations in regard to the line. Our duty was to furnish maps and all the necessary data which might form the basis for the work of a second Commission to be subsequently appointed.

"It has been stated that the Canadians have made a line. This could not be so, for Mr. King. the only officer of the Dominion Government has cooperated with me, and his men have worked with mine. The work along the whole line has been a joint one, and the report of Mr. King and myself is a joint one. The attempts which have been made to show that a greater part of the work has been done by representatives of the Canadian Government are shown to be absurd by the statement that the Survey has worked on that coast every year until the present time since 1889. The work of Mr. King and myself has established conclusively several very important points about which there has been much doubt. The maps used at the time of the formulation of the treaty of 1825 between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia were e of Vancouver, who had made at that time the best maps of the northwest coast. But on his map he indicated a chain of mountains along the coast. We have found that no such continuous chain of mountains exists. There are many peaks, and some very high ones, but the treaty which fixes this supposed chain on a line ten marine leagues from the coast as a boundary cannot be followed as far as these mountains are concerned, and the latter provision of 'ten marine leagues from the coast

vision of 'ten marine leagues from the coast' must there be followed. I quote the treaty for the reason that a description of the desired boundary was incorporated word for word in the agreement with Russia, by which the territory was subsequently sold to the United States."

"Vancouver showed that the Prince of Wales was one island, but it has been subsequently found to be an architelago, and the southernmost point (so important in the wording of the treaty) of what was then Prince of Wales Island is now on Dait Island, and is called Cape Muzon. The southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island. Cape Chacon, is further north, by an appreciable distance, than Cape Muzon. An intention has been ascribed to her Maiesty's Government to mark the ten marine leagues from the coast line outside of the Alaskan archipelago. We have found that the greatest distance of the archipelago coast line from the continental coast line is seventy-eight nautical miles; the least distance is sixty nautical miles; the least distance is sixty nautical miles; the least distance is sixty nautical miles; continental coast line is seventy-eight naurear miles; the least distance is sixty nautical miles, or twenty marine leagues, which would, if the reported British intention has any foundation in fact, throw the boundary line ten marine leagues to the seaward of the continental coast line. The average distance between these two

leagues to the seaward of the continental coast line. The average distance between these two coast lines is about seventy nautical miles.

"We have found that as fer as longitude is concerned, Mt. St. Elias is east of the 14 let meridian, and is therefore, according to the treaty description. Canadian territory. Being so close to the ten marine league line, however, it will, in all probability, be taken as the starting point of the line. Mt. St. Elias was not known at the time of the treaty of 1825.
"In the Yukon region the surveys of the representatives of the United States and those of Great Britain are very nearly identical, with one or two exceptions, and are remarkable when all things are considered. Her Majesty's surveyor, Oglivie, was appointed by Mr. King and went up there in 1860. The coast survey tested the work of Ogilvie and the Canadians on Forty Mile Creek and on the Yukon. They found at Forty Mile Creek a pine tree marked by Ogilvie which lacked only fifteen-one-hundredths of a second of being identical with the determinations of the Coast Survey. In that latitude this makes but a difference of six feet and seven inches. On the Yukon, Ogilvie marked a willow tree on the south or left bank and a pine on the right or porth bank. When these were tested they were found to be fourteen seconds and 22-100ths out. This in that latitude is a distance of 618 feet. One of these marks—that at Forty Mile Creek—is too far west, so that the United States lose six feet and seven inches. On the Yukon the point is too far east, so that the United States is gains and Canada loses 618 feet. The Coast Survey has marked the crossing of the 141st meridian at Porcupine Creek, but the Canadians have never tested it. Considering the fact that Oglivie was travelling light on anow shoes, and that almost all of his determinations were made with the sextant, his work is excellent.

"In substance these determinations throw the diggings at the mouth of Forty Mile Creek within the territory of the United States. The whole valley of Birch Creek, another most valuable gold producing part of the country, is also in the territory of the United States. Most of the gold is to the west of the crossing of the 141st meridian at Forty Mile Creek.

"It we produce the 141st meridian on a chart, the mouth of Miller's Creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile Creek and a valuable gold region, is five miles west in an air line, or seven miles according to the windings of the stream—all within the territory of the United States. In substance, the only places in the Yukon region where gold in quantities has been found, are, therefore, all to the west of the boundary line between Canada and the United States." in substance these determinations throw

tions were made with the sextant, his work is

THE TARIFF BILL HELD UP.

Jones of Nevada Has Not Yet Beelded to WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Senate does not convene again until Tuesday. It has no unfin-sched business before it, and consequently the course of procedure during the week may depend largely upon the action of the Finance Committee upon the Tariff bill. Republicans Committee upon the Tariff bill. Republicans hope to be able to report that measure on Tuesday, but Mr. Jones of Nevada, who holds the balance of power in the committee, and who has insisted upon the sugar schedule being raised in the same proportion as the other schedules, said yesterday that he thought the bill would not be ready to report on Tuesday. This was said some hours after the free silver amendment had passed the Senate, and is therefore regarded, as indicating that Mr. Jones' opposition to the speedy reporting of the Tariff bill has something beside silver back of it.

C. L. U. FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK

Belegates Favor the Plan and Pass a Reno

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, Delegate Winston, of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, made a half-hour speech in which he asked the C. L. U. to pass a strong resolution favoring the Greater New York plan. He predicted that it would make New York the greatest city in he world. The people wanted it, he said.

Delegate McDermott, of the Plasterers' Union, said that no matter what the C. L. U. did the Greater New York plan would go through any way. He was in favor of it, however. Delegate Wolders said the Greater New York
plan would mean purer politics, fewer bosses,
and greater prosperity.
A resolution was passed commending the
Greater New York bill, and the secretary was
instructed to send copies of the resolution
both branches of the State Legislature.

The officers in the state of the state of

NEW MILITARY BILLS.

Reserve Skeleton Force-Mr. Hullch's WASHINGTON Feb. 2 .- Measures continue to be offered for the organization or improvement of the military forces, regular or militia. The a somewhat novel experiment, as it proposes to create a national reserve, consisting of a "skele on organization" of one regiment of infantry artillery, or cavalry for each Congressional district, each Territory, and the District of Columbia. This skeleton organization is to include a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, twelve Captains, and twenty-eight Lieutenants, o be appointed and commissioned by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Such officers are to report to the Adjutant-General twice a year what studies they have carried out, and are to have their names in the Army Register, but to receive pay only when called into the service. The field and staff are to be chosen from retired and former officers of the army and officers and former officers of the State troops. The line officers are to be graduates of schools and colleges that receive military instruction, or enlisted men of the army or the militin who have passed examinations. The regiments will bear the names and numbers of the Congressional district and the State or Territory, and are to be recruited by their respective officers when the

regiments in time of war would be organized into brigades and divisions, under regular officers from the army.

This measure does not seem particularly adapted to the military needs of the hour. It is one of a series of proposals, introduced from time to time, of which the central feature is to procure army titles and a coveted place in the Army Register for those who are not now there. It is true that provision is made for retired army officers, but it would hardly be expected that these would generally avail themselves of it, and in fact their retirement is supposed to be based on the fact that they are not competent for active duty. The truth is that there is never any lack of candidates for commission in the case of a war, and these "skeletons" are all to be commissioned. It is such an organization as Artemus Ward might have proposed, consisting of multitudinous officers, and not a solitary pri-

President directs, the proportion being seven

egiments of infantry to two of artillery and one

cere are to be instructed at schools to be estab-

lished at the various army posts, receiving then

the pay of their several grades. These reserve

vate or eyen a corporal. Furthermore, there are two respects in which such an organization might be absolutely harmful. One is that it would usurp and forestall

such an organization might be absolutely harmful. One is that it would usurp and forestall the commissions and commands in a volunteer army which the subalterns and others of the active regular troops would naturally expect and deserve. And in the next place it would take away that inducement to special efforts in recruiting which can be counted upon where State troops are called out, and those who raise them have their commissions dependent on the fact that they can get together the number of men assigned to them. Even during the year 1861, the first year of the civil war, this aid to enterprise and energy in recruiting was found to be effective. Gen. Miles, for example, having secured his first commission by devoting not only his time but also his money to raising a company. In short, this proposal to preëmpt the desirable places in a future raising of a large volunteer army, giving out the honors in advance, seems to be whelly out of place.

Mr. Hulick's House bill is substantially the one which Mr. Sherman introduced into the Senate with some alterations. Thus the senior Colonel of the field artillery is to be chief of field artillery, there are increases in non-commissioned may, the engineer battallon, which was overlooked in the Sherman bill, is provided for, and the war strength of an infantry company is made a little larger. Additional Majors are also provided, in the President's discretion, on the war footing. One or two other additions to the Sherman bill provides for the detail of not more than fifty additional officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors of military drill and factics in public schools. This is a measure which is founded on a worthy basis, and Secretary Lamont has expressed the desire of the War Department to favor the inclusion of high schools among the institutions entitled to the services of officers. But it is felt that with the many drafts made upon officers aiready for this kind of service, and for the Indian agencies and other purposes, that additional details are not the number of pupils to be benefited is large.

A Man Prowis Around Ills House When He ls Absent and Threatens His Family. POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.-Lieut, Charles E. Lang of the United States army, with headquarters at Hoston, a short time ago pur-chased fifty acres of land near Glenham, upon which he erected a mansion, where he and Mrs. Lang now reside. In their employ are three servants, one a woman. About three weeks ago a burglar, with a bag consilverware belonging to the family, was found in a servant's bedroom. He was frightened away leaving his booty behind him. Since that time a mysterious man has been prowling around the mausion during the Lieuten-

ing around the mansion during the Lieutenant's absence. He presess his face close to the
window pane, aed on reveral occasions has
frightened Mrs. Lang into hysterics.

The Lieutenant was told of the stranger's
actions, and, getting a leave of absence from
his post, came home to investigate. The
first thing he did was to purchase a revolver
for each member of the household and instruct
them how to use it. When he returned to
Hoston, many threatening letters were sent
to the members of the family, and his wife became alarmingly ill. He again returned to his
home, and when he left for Boston last Tuesday he took Mrs. Lang and her nine-months
old child with him.

Since their departure the stranger's visits old child with him.

Since their departure the stranger's visits have become more frequent, and on one occacasion, when Eliza Sloam, one of the servants, was returning from the village, she was fired upon by two men.

was returning from the village, she was fired upon by two men.

This afternoon a letter was received by the hired man saying that if Miss Sloam and Mrs. Lang appeared on the street after dark they would both be killed. The people in the vicinity are greatly alarmed over this threat and refuse to venture out after dark.

The mansion is situated in a lonely spot on the road. Miss Sloam says she will not leave the house until she has found out who the stranger is.

ENGLAND TO BLAME. The Rev. Mr. Wick Denounces fler for Per-

mitting Turkish Massacres. The Rev. Robert K. Wick, pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church in Jersey City, made an appeal yesterday to his congregation for relief for the suffering Christians in Armenia. He

said:
"Although there are undoubtedly many today in dire need of the world's a'd, I know of no men or body of men more worthy of our commiseration and generous, open-handed, philanthropic donsideration than the poor outraged people of Armenia, 1 do not know when my blood has been made so hot with indignation as was by reading the story of the way in which the European Turk has been pilinging and outraging and murdering this people, while Fig-

the European Turk has been pilinging and outraging and murdering this people, while Fingland, pledded to their protection, out of her avaricious desire to preserve the interests of British commerce in that conning and the autonomy of Turkey, has stood passively by and allowed this devilish work to go on.

"While the fanatical religion of the Turk is primarily responsible for this wanton slaughter," he went on, "the revolting record is due to the anathy of the so-called Christian powers, particularly to that of England, for its interference and piedges in 1878, when Russia was thrashing the Turke, England saved Turkey and guaranteed to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte, During all these years, with the cries of the slaughtered thousands ringing in her callous ears, sile has not, so far as I know, liften a finger to make good her plighted troth to these poor Armenians, who have been foolish enough to trust her lying promises, England's only defence is: 'If we keep our word what would become of our trade,' The autonomy of Turkey most be preserved. She must guard the Hellespont, and so stand as a buffer between herself and the Russians, who are seeking a highway down into our India.' If I mistake not, that is initiating Judas and beating him at the game.'

THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCES.

FEARS THAT CONGRESS MAT NOT FOIE MONEY FOR THE WORK.

Speaker Reed Anxious to Keep Down Appropriations to the Lowest Point-The Senate Will Insist on Increasing the Army and Navy and Protecting the Coast,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Apprehension is felt by the officials of the Navy Department that, notwithstanding the developments of the past two months and the wide attention attracted to the defenceless condition of the country, both on sea and land, Congress may not deal liberally with either branch this session on account of the orders issued by Speaker Reed to all committees to keep down appropriations to the lowest point necessary for the administration of the Government, Chairman Bonteile is said to have already announced that the Naval Academy will receive no large appropriation for buildings and improvements, which are urgently recommended by boards of visitors and the special commission appointed to examine into its condition during the past summer, and there is already talk of a move to transfer the school to some other State if it is shown that the enormous amount demanded by the Commission for the repovation of the institution is necessary. Secretary Herbert, in his annual report, recommended the construction of at least two first-

class battle ships and twelve torpedo boats, but

there is doubt now whether even this modest

increase will be allowed. So far there has not been presented to the House seriously any bill looking toward the increase of either the military or naval branches of the Government, but possibly a dozen have been introduced in the Senate and referred to the committees having such questions in charge. Senator Hale, early in the session, presented a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for several battle ships and torpedo boats, and Senator Chandler later followed by another bill almost as liberal in terms. Senator Squire has introduced a bill to protect the coast of the country and will endeavor to secure large appropriations for this purpose, while Senator Lodge has two or three schemes for increasing the defences of the seaboard. Bills have also been presented allowing the Secretary unrestricted power to increase the navy's enlisted force in time of emergency, and consideration has been given all of them by the committees to which they are Whatever action the House may take rela-

all of them by the committees to which they are referred.

Whatever action the House may take relative to the army and navy, it is considered as practically certain that the Senate will insist on an therease of the equipment of both. The present programme of the Senate, as far as completed, will provide for three or four battle ships, half a dozen torpedo boats, and an enlargement of the standing army to 30,000 men. Gen. Miles has about completed a general reorganization bill, embodying the valuable features of the many bills now before the Military Affairs Committee, to place the service on a broader basis so that modern tactles and evolutions may be intelligently carried out. This bill will be forwarded to the Senate by Secretary Lamont, with the approval of the department, and a strong effort will be made to secure its adoption. The advocates of an increase of the navy present facts to show that battle ship construction is now cheaper than at any time since the building of the new navy was begun, and that three ships can now be constructed for what two would have cost five years ago. In event of authority being given to contract for new battle ships, the pians of the Kearsarge and Kentucky type will probably be adopted, as it is deemed valuable to have at least six ships of this class, all of the same size and design, as fleet manceuves and action in battle can be better controlled with a squadron composed as nearly as possible of vessels of equal fighting efficiency. The only objection to reproducing the Kearsarge is advanced by the constructors, who look upon her as something of an experiment on account of the great departure made by the ordnance experts in the arrangements of the turret fire.

RETALIATION AGAINST GERMANY. A Move in Congress in Behalf of American

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The resolution calling on the President for all correspondence between the United States and Germany, regarding the exclusion of American life insurance companies from Germany, which passed the House yesterday, is a move toward a policy of retaliation against Germany. The author of the resolution, Representative George N. Southwick of Albany, N. Y., gives the follow-

ing explanation of its purpose:
"President Cleveland, in his last annual message to Congress, called attention to the policy of retaliation which was being practised in Germany against American life insurance companies, as well as American cattle and cereals, and suggested retaliation on the part of the United States if such a course could be devised. New York is the first State sembly of its Legislature a measure has been introduced which provides that all foreign insurance companies shall be denied any and every privilege in the transaction of business

surance companies shall be denied any and every privilege in the transaction of business within the State which is not accorded to American companies in the home States of these foreign corporations. As tierman insurance companies are transacting an extensive business in the State of New York, the passage of the proposed act would be likely to convice the German Government that retaliation is a dangerous weapon to handle.

"The German policy of retaliation against American life insurance companies has thus far been confined to Prussia. Until recently four of the big New York companies had been transacting business in that portion of the German empire. Only one still continues operations. The Prussian Minister of Insurance, Mr. Koeller, by one arbitrary requirement after another, finally forced the American companies out of the field. Gov. Morton and Insurance Superintendent Pierce of New York have written Secretary Olney in reference to the retaliation practiced against American insurance interest in Prussia. The State Department instructed Ambassador Runyon to take cognizance of the matter, and he had been in communication with the Berlin Government prior to his death."

The adoption of his resolution, Mr. Southwick says, will secure publicity for the correspondence between Mr. Olney and the late Mr. Hunyon, and permit the States to legislate intelligently on the subject. Mr. Olney has promised early compliance with the request.

Albany, Feb. 2.—1 he bill which provides for reciprocity in insurance matters with foreign countries, which is aimed especially at the

ALBANY, Feb. 2.— The bill which provides to reciprocity in insurance matters with foreig countries, which is aimed especially at the Prussian insurance companies, will come up it both houses this week and will probably be passed and go to the Governor the latter part of the week. When the bill came up in the lower passed and go to the Governor the latter part of the week. When the bill came up in the lower House last week, there was some opposition to progressing it to third reading as originally introduced, but it was finally done. It is now said that most of the opposition to the measure has disappeared.

NICARAGUA'S FINANCES.

Her Debt Reduced by 52,500,000 Proposed New Rallroad,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The State Department has received from Lewis Baker, United States Minister to Nicaragua, an account of the opening of the present session of the Legislature, together with extracts from the message of President Zelaya. According to the message Nicaragua is gradually freeing herself from debt. When Zelava assumed power there was a large deficit in the national Freasury, and the country was with limited credit at home and abroad. During his incumbency \$379,379 of the foreign debt has been paid and \$2,157,446 of the domestic debt, leaving in the Treasury \$713,170. Referring to these figures. President Zelaya says such a rate of payment will free the republic from debt in three years. It is not proposed, however, to keep on reducing the debt so rapidly. The do keep on reducing the debt so rapidly. The domestic debt is now small, and the foreign debt
amounts to £285.000 only, drawing four percent, interest, with twenty years to run. With
some of this surplus income the President proposes to build a railroad line from Lake Niegragua to Rama, there to connect with ocean
steamers running to the United States and Europe. Concerning this work, which was inaugurated last July, the message says:

"This is one of the greatest works that will
be carried on in Nicaragua, and the day when
it is finished our country will see its doors
opened to universal commerce, and the unlimit of richness thus developed will add to the
strength and welfare of our country."

The President makes the following reference
to the Nicaragua Canal prosect:

"It has been a lamentable error to have set
aside the great highway that nature has given
us to connect ourselves with the Atlantic
Ocean, so that it is now heariylest, and to
mend part of this great mistake the railroad to
Rama will bring us into immediate connection
with the world, and which will give us the material possession of that rich part of the Atlantic coast in which the Nicaraguans have so
many interests. But this does not mean to say
that we ought to leave the River San Juan
alone. We are obliged to do everything in our
power to reconstruct that principal artery of
commerce, and the most valuable and beautimestic debt is now small, and the foreign debt

power to reconstruct that principal artery of commerce, and the most valuable and beauti-ful possession nature has given us."

or Mysterior

LEGISLATION IN ALBANY.

peaker Fish for an Early Adjournment

Important Measures Pending. ALBANY, Feb. 2,-Speaker Fish still has opes of securing an early adjournment of the Legislature. He has again urged the Chairmen of the committees of the House to hurry up their work. The Senate is, as usual, up with its work, and if the urging of Mr. Fish has its effect, the Legislature will adjourn about April 25.

The general hearings upon the excise ques tions which have extended since the first week of the session are completed. Hearings upon individual excise bills will take place the next week or two, especially upon the proposition to allow saloons to be open on Sunday from I until 10 P. M., and also on the general proposition that provision should be made for granting all-night licenses for ballroom and amusement house proprietors in the cities of the State, especially in New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, The legislators are earnestly waiting for the

report of the sub-committee of the joint Cities Committee on the Greater New York. The last hearing was held in New York on Saturday. The report may be completed and submitted to the Legislature within a week. It is not expected that the resolution of Senator Pavey, calling upon municipal corporations within the limits of Greater New York to send to the Senate statistics of the resources of the corporations will ever come out of the subcommittee to which it was referred.

It is possible that the bill allowing appeals from decisions of Judges for retrials in criminal cases will be reported favorably from the Codes Committees of both Houses during the week. Hearings have been had upon the bills, and, although their consideration in executive session was delayed, it is said to be the Intention to pass them. The bills in question bear directly upon the case of Bartholomew Shea, for whose retrial a motion has been made before Justice Mayham at Schoharle. No decision is expected from Judge Mayham much before Thursday or Friday. The Governor has given Shea a respite from Feb. 4 until Feb. 11.

One of the important matters now before is not expected that the resolution of Senator

has given Shea a respite from Feb. 4 until Feb. 11.

One of the important matters now before the Legislature is the consideration of the law relating to the study of the effects of narcotics upon the human system. There are several bills bearing upon the question. One provides for grading the study according to the age of the scholar, while the others repeal the law, and some of them change it in minor details. The bills are in the hands of the Public Education Committee in each House, and a hearing upon all the bills has been set down for Feb. 11. The Public Education Committee of the Assembly is in receipt of a letter from the prominent leaders of the W, C. T. U., asking if the committee in tends to be governed by the liquor interests in dealing with the question.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on Tuesday afternoon on Senator Grady's bill, appropriating \$170.000 for the construction by the State of floating elevators at Buffalo and New York, and on the bills providing for good roads throughout the State, which were prepared by the Special Committee on Good Roads.

LAWYER GUTHRIE SAYS "BOLT." He is For a New Republican Organization In This County.

Cornelius N. Bliss made public yesterday a letter written to him by W. D. Guthrie, the constitutional lawyer, of the Union League and Metropolitan clubs, in which the writer advises a revolt against the present Republican County machine, and the formation of a new organization. Among other things, Mr. Guthrie writes

"If the independent voters of the country are convinced that the better element of the Republican party in the city of New York has revolted against those methods, and that it will not compromise for any consideration upon a basis that recognizes or tolerates fraut and corruption, it will bring to the support of our standard thousands of votes; while if, for the sake of harmony, these frauds and this corruption are acquiesced in, such support will be lest to us.

"It cannot be that we have forgotten the lesson

It cannot be that we have forgotten the lesson

"It cannot be that we have forgotten the lesson in this State when the machine of the Democratic party prevailed everywhere, and felt that it could defy public opinion. It succeeded, it is true, in carrying primaries and conventions, and nominating its creatures, but those nominees were overthrown by an indignant people.

"You can do no greater service to the Republican party in this State and throughout the nation than to make it known that the great body of self-respecting Republicans in this city have protested and have revolted. It does not make us any the less Republicans. There is no suggestion of 'bolting.' Nor could the existence of a rival organization within the Republican party tend to injure it. The purpose, the work, and the end of such an organization would be to retain within the party men who would be to retain within the party men who will not otherwise vote with us."

MARCH "SNAP" CONVENTIONS. McKinley and Allison Are Not Shy and Go

All of the Republicans up this way are watching with more or less interest the efforts of Gov. McKinley to get ahead in the race for the Presidential nomination. Gov. McKinley's friends tions. Under their auspices the Louisiana Republicans held their State Convention on Jan. 29 and 30. The McKinley Republicans of Florida have called their State Convention for March 4. The McKinley Republicans of Arkansas have called their State Convention for consin have called their State Convention for consin have called their State Convention for March 18. The McKiniey folks in Texas have decreed to meet on March 24.

The Alison folks in Iowa are also not behindhand in rushing things. Under the direction of Gen. James S. Clarkson, the Republican national committeeman for the State, the Allison State Convention has been called for March 11.

The Republicans here think that perhaps Elder McKiniey and Descon Allison are forcing things, but then they smile and say that this is doubtless the privilege of those gentlemen. Mr. Platt put it this way:

"You know I'm as good a Bible scholar as my old friends McKiniey and Allison, and I do not forget my early studies in that valuable book: "The first shall be last and the last first."

The Republican State Convention which is to put Gov. Morton into the Presidential race is to be held in New York city on March 24.

LOOKING FOR ACTOR HARRY BREEN Mrs. Ferguson of Hoboken Says He Ab

Mrs. Frances Ferguson of 71 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, appeared before Recorder McDon-ogh on Saturday night and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Harry J. Breen, an actor, whom she charged with the abduction and seduction of her fifteen-year-old daughter Alice.

home on Saturday afternoon. She had learned, she said, that the girl had made an appointment to meet Breen in Paterson, and had left home with that intent. At Mrs. Ferguson's request Chief of Police Donovan endersed the warrant, and it was sent to the Paterson police. The Paterson police refused to execute the warrant because it was not accompanied by an officer from the city where it was issued. A description of the girl was inscribed in the warrant. Yesterday afternoon the Paterson police notified the Hobogen authorities that they had apprehended Alice. She was found waiting in front of the Opera House. Mrs. Ferguson on being informed of this went to Paterson last being informed of this went to Paterson last night and took her daughter home. An effort was made late Saturday night to acrest Breen in Jersey City at the Eric road depot on his way from Paterson to New York.

Detective Failon went to the depot with Alice's little brother, who was going to point out the actor as he stepped off the train. The boy pointed out a young main, whom the detective placed under arrest and took to the Second Precinct voller station.

placed under arrest and took to the Second Pre-cinct police station.

At the station house it was learned that the prisoner was not Breen, as was supposed, but Harry Watson, a member of the same company. Watson was released as soon as his identity was made known. Mrs. Ferguson said last night that she intended, if possible, to cause Breen's arrest. Breen is atout 22 years old, and is said to reside at present in New York.

New Bociety to Aid the Hebrew Orphas

An organization was formed yesterday after noon at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Eleventh avenue and Fifteenth street, to be known as the 'Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Circle of the "Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Circle of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum." About two hun-dred persons became active members. The ob-jects of the society are philanthropic and social-fects of the society are philanthropic and social-Entertainments and concerts will be given fre-quently, and the proceeds devoted to the asy-lum. Samuel Lauterbach was elected Presi-dent, and Ira M. Levy Secretary and Treasurer.

John L. Sullivan Nearly Recovered. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2. John L. Sullivan is recovering. The inflammation in his wounds is recovering. The inmandation of subsiding, and he cats and sleops well. Dr. subsiding, and he cats and sleops well. Dr. Ryan, his attending physician, thinks that if no Ryan, his attending develop Sullivan will be

A RICH WIDOW'S SUICIDE. THE PRIZE

WRS. ANTON SCHWARZ SEEKS DEATH ON HER HUSBAND'S BIRTHDAY.

Suffered from Nervous Prostration Since Her Husband's Death-Found in Bed, a Gas Tube Near Her Head, a Pistol On Her Breast, and a Poison Bottle Near, Augusta Schwarz, a rich widow, aged 48 rears, committed suicide with marked deliberation yesterday morning, at her home in the fine four-story brown-stone house at 112 Berkeley place, Brooklyn. A pistol bullet, polson, and

gas each helped do the killing.

Mrs. Schwarz was the second wife of Anton
Schwarz, the proprietor of the American Brewing Academy in Chatham square. Schwarz iled suddenly on Sept. 24 in an up-town flat in this city. Mr. Schwarz was said to have been taken suddenly ill in the street and to have asked to be taken to the flat. The Coroner's in restigation showed that death resulted from natural causes, but it is said that there were some circumstances attending it which greatly disturbed the feelings of the widow and cause he nervous prostration which finally drove her to take her life. Mrs Schwarz had lived with er 23-year-old son Gustave and her 18-yearold son Frederick since the death of her hus

Mrs. Schwarz for two months has been under the care of Dr. William H. Bennett of 839 Pres ident street. Recently Dr. Bennett recommend-ed a change of scene to his patient and she had made arrangements to go to St. Augustine. Fla during the present week. On Saturday night,

made arrangements to go to St. Augustine, Fla., during the present week. On Saturday night, she remained until nearly 10 o'clock in the parlor with her son, Frederick. They discussed the plans for their proposed Southern trip. Frederick says that his mother seemed to be in unusually good spirits when they parted for the night and they went to their respective rooms on the third floor.

About 8 o'clock yesterday merning Frederick, who slept in the rear room, was awakened by hearing the sharp report of a piscol in his mother's room in the front. He jumped out of bed and rushed to her room, the door of which was unlocked. He was almost overcome by escaping as, and, after first throwing open the windows, ran to the bed. He found her lying dead in her night clothes, with a rubber tube, one end of which was attached to the gas jet and through, which the gas was escaping, dangling over her head. He shut off the gas, and, after arousing the servants, returned to the bed. He then made the further discovery that his mother had shot herself through the side of the face after putting the revolver. In her mouth, The revolver, with one chamber empty, lay on her breast. Later on an empty bottle labelled audanum was found on the mantel piece.

It is supposed that the woman first adjusted the polson, and, jumping into bed, shot herself. The suicide caused a sensation in the quiet neighborhood.

Mrs. Schwarz was much respected, and had a large circle of friends. She was of an exceedingly charitable disposition, and, it is said, several poor families have been dependent upon her for support. A few weeks ago she missed \$500 from her safe, and it is said discovered that one of the servants had stolen the money. She did not recover a cent, but refused to prosecute the thief, remarking:

"I will not miss it and it may do her some good,"

Twill not miss it and a may suppose good."

She was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Her father was a rich brewer. She made frequent visits to Germany, her last being two years ago. She owns considerable valuable real estate and also much personal property. Yesterday was the 57th auniversary of her husband's birth, and this, it is thought, had something to do with her suicide.

the 57th anniversary of her husband's birth, and this, it is thought, had something to do with her suicide.

After her husband's death Mrs. Schwarz had a costly monument erected over his grave in Evergreen Cemetery, and regularly each Sunday and often on week days she made a piligrimage to the grave and piaced some choice flowers upon it. Strangers frequently met the widow weeting in the cemetery alongside the grave and sympathized with her in her devotion to her husband's memory. Dr. Hennett, the attendant physician, said hast night that the suicide was a great surprise to him, as well as all the woman's relatives, as she had never shown any symptoms of insandity or said anything to indicate that she was tired of life. While of late despondent and low spirited, she had been actively engaged in making plans for the future.

Mrs. Schwarz, it was found last night, had left two letters, written in German, one addressed to her son Frederick, and the other to Dr. Coombs, the Goroner. In the letter to the Coroner she explains that she had been much worrled over a threatened contest over her husband's estate, and that she greatly dreaded the trouble of a lawsuit. She requested the Coroner under no circumstances to allow an autopsy to be made on her remains, and also to see that they were cremated. She also names several faithful servants who had been in her employment, each of whom she desired should receive \$1,000 from her estate. In the other letter she bids farewell to her sons. It is supposed that Mrs. Schwarz was apprehensive that her stepchildren would claim a part of her husband's estate. A friend of the family, who was engaged in carrying out some of Mrs. Schwarz's charitable schemes, said last night that during one of his visits to the house a short time before her husband's death she remarked during a discussion about marriage: "Don't you marry for love; it flies out of the window over night." discussion about marriage: "Don't you marriage to love; it flies out of the window over night

R. E. ROGERS KILLS HIMSELF.

Raynor E. Rogers committed suicide yester day at his home, 533A Macon street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the head. For a long time he was the starter of the Ralph avenue March 3. The McKinley Republicans of Wis- avenue and Broadway to Atlantic avenue. The place was abolished when the line was con tinued to the ferries at the foot of Broadway. Rogers was then appointed a foreman in the depot at Utien avenue and Herkimer street.

Two weeks ago he was displaced and a place as conductor on a car of the Reid avenue line was given to him. He considered this as an indication that the company wanted to get rid of him, and told friends that instead of prospering as he became older he was meeting with adversity. He was in a despondent mood on Saturday, and he told his wife that friends no longer recognized him. While Mrs. Rogers was dusting a room back of the parlor yesterday morning Rogers went down to the basement and shot himself. tinued to the ferries at the foot of Broadway

Bunz Polsoned Himself.

Henry Bünz, aged 50 years, who had been de endent for some time through ill health and failure to obtain employment, commisted suicide yesterday morning by poisoning himself cide yesteriny morning by potenting numbers with a mixture of strychnine and beer at his boarding house, 218 Warwick street, Brooklyn. He was unmarried, and his brother, Carl Bunz, who is said to be the German Consul at Chicago, is the only relative he had in the country.

SHOT BY AN ITALIAN.

Street Affray in Which Two Revolver and a Stiletto Figured.

John Decase, his brother, Angeline Decase. and Gerando Veranto, Italians living at 378 Fast Houston street, were locked up in the Delancey street station last night on a charge of feloniou assault.

The three prisoners had a quarrel at Scammel and C. streets with Edward J. Collins of 47 Scammel street and Edward Brady of 470 Cherry street.

Brady and Collins were standing on the corner when the Italians came along. Something abusive was said. John Decaso drew a revolver and shot Collins in the left breast. He fired a second shot, but the builet went wild.

Angelino Decaso now drew a stiletto and Veranto another pistol. They were about to use them, when two detectives came on the scene and arrested the three men. The stiletto and pistol held by Veranto were thrown into the street, and were afterward picked up and brought to the station.

Collins was removed to Gouverneur Hospital where Dr. Tomiluson extracted the builet from his breast. His condition is not considered serious. ner when the Italians came along. Something

"I have always been blessed with a good appetite myself," said Mr. Grateour, "and it has petite myseit," Faid Mr. Grateour, "and it has always seemed sort of strange to me to hear men say that they had lost their appetites. But I'm beginning to understand it now; I know where at least three men's appetites are. My son Philip has got 'em."

Pneumonia

May well be dreaded by the weak and de bilitated. Keep the blood pure, rich and healthy, and the bodily functions all in good order, and you need not fear pneumonia. For this purpose take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$2. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billious-

BABY

Cared o Disfiguring **ECZEMA** REMEDIES

Our baby was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, and limbs were raw and bleeding when we concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. We began with Cuticura (ointment) and Cuticura Star, and after the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week aome of the sores had head entirely, and cassed to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin as any child. She was shown at the Grango Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby.

Mr. & Mis. PARK, 1609 Belleview Ave., Kan. City.

Bold everywhere. Fortran Drug Arm Carm. Conr., Boston.

"THE DAMNATION OF FAUST." Excellently Rendered at the Metropolita Opera House Last Evening.

Berlioz's great composition, "The Damna-tion of Faust," styled a "Dramatic Legend," was given last evening in the Metropolitan un-der the direction of Herr Seidl. The well-drilled chorus of the opera did ex-

cellent work and the solo artists were admirably strong and competent. They were thus cast: Marguerite......Mme. de Vers-Saplo

..... Mons. Plancor Mephistopheles Men of all nations and conditions, sculptors, painters, scholars, philosophers, scientists, and musicians have come to Goethe's great drama to draw inspiration from it, a bit here, a triffe

there, according to their needs. Three great geniuses, Gounod, Bolto, and Berlioz, have used it as a basis for their musical illustration, each following his own particular temperament in collecting his material and in the setting forth of ideas.

Gound's work is full of sweetness, tender-

the setting forth of ideas.

Gounod's work is full of sweetness, tenderness, and suave beauty; Boito's has a wider range, is more intellectual and pullosophical; while Berlioz, being a man of eccentric mind and vivid imagination, was apparently more impressed by the supernatural and fantastic elements of the drama.

The dialiteric of the work is accordingly stronelly pictured, and the character of Mephisto made vastly more powerful than the figures either of Faust or Marguerite.

Berlioz has the ability to individualize his characters very clearly through the music. Faint is seen to be ardent, voluptuous, impulsive—Marguerite tender, simple, gentle, with a strain of sadness, prophetic at first, which culminates finally in her wonderfully beautiful and touching aria in the last act.

This is a passionate wail, breathing, however, no rebellion—simply the houeless sadness that is wasting away a loving life. The mocking, leoring, satirical spirit of Mephistophetes and his grim and grotesque humor are cleverly indicated.

The music of the gnomes, elves, and sprites, with the dancing will-o-the-wisps, is weirfuly beautiful and so piques the imagination as to kindle the most fantastic ideas in the minds of its hearers. In fact one is doubting continually whether a full presentation of Berlioz's incisive writing with stage settings, costumes, and action would enhance its effect, or whether, as some people contend about Shakerpeare, each person can best imagine for himself. Certainly there is no music that incites more strongly to vivid picturing.

What could be more impressive, more full of movement than the "Ride to Hell." Everything sweeps by with the rapidity of lightning—one hears the nuns sincing their "Ave Maria" as the convent is passed—a wonderful bit of satirical comment and reproof—the horses neigh and plunge on faster, urged by Mephisto's constant shout, and as they reach the mouth of the chasm such diabolical sounds come from the orchestra that the blood runs cold and nervous horror takes to start the thore

the orchestra that the blood runs cold and nervous horror takes possession of one.

Berlioz's tremendous talent for instrumentation is shown in this mighty surge of sound, no more, however, than in the dainty drowsiness of his "Sylph Baliet," which is like a waving veil of silvery gauze floating in air, so light and filmy is the texture of its tone color.

For a work so strong in conception and so orilliant in treatment it is too seldom performed here. It was given under Dr. Damrosch in 1879 and 1880, but whether since then memory falls to record. Mile, Valleria and George Henschel were soloists in the second performance.

ance.

Last evening Mons. Plancon made a real sen
Last evening Mons. Plancon made a real sen Last evening Mons. Plançon made a real sensation by his magnificent singing of Mephisto. His voice fairly filled the Metropolitan to overflowing, penetrating every nook, cranny, and recess, and searching out every hidden corner. His enunciation was equally remarkable, while the spirit and understanding and buoyancy of his reading of the rôle was something amazing. He was presented with countless wreaths and bouquets and voiferously encored. Scarcely less line was Mons. Lubert's rendering of Faust. His voice was spiendidly strong and vibrant, his dramatic intensity very imposing. Mme, do Vere seemed for some reason not altogether at ease in her part, though in the aria of the fourth act she rose to the occasion and

It is pleasant to note that the audience was an immense one, every inch of standing room being occupied. The most intense listening was the rule, and enthusiasm was most heartily expressed.

SELF-GUARDED PRISONERS.

Allowed to Pocket Their Commitment Papers and Give Themselves Up at the Jail. In the search for the murderer of Mrs. Tucker. who was strangled last week in her house, near the road between Yonkers and White Plains, some queer facts were brought out regarding the treatment of vagrants by the local police courts. In White Plains is the county jail to which all vagrants are committed. It used to be customary for the constable or rolliceman who had a prisoner sentenced to the jail to take him over in a wagon. Some seasons ago, howover three vagrants gave themselves up in Yonkers, with a request that they be committed. This was done. Then said one of the tramps to the official who had him in charge: "You don't want to waste a whole afternoon taking us over there. Give us enough change to buy some grub on the way, and we will go ourselves."

taking us over there. Give us enough change to huy some grub on the way, and we will go ourselves."

After some hesitation the official agreed, and gave the trio some small change and their commitments. That established a precedent. From that time, whenever a tramp asked to be committed he got fifteen or twenty cents from the official and carried his own commitment to the jath. Nor, as far as is known, has the county lost any prisoners in this way. Early last spring a tramp started over, and before he got half way the sun grew very warm and the air became soft and sweet to smell, and all the instincts of the wanderer's soul responded to nature's call. Jamming his commitment deep down in his pecket, he struck off across country. Heavy rains set in a few days afterward, and a week after the date of the commitment a very weary, muddy, and bedraggled tramp presented a soiled paper at the county jail. Nature had played him a trick.

"I'm a little off me schedule," said he to the keeper. "but don't give me the run. I wouldn't hook off again on me life."

He got in all right. Since the recent plague of tramps on the roads in the region about White Plains and Yorkers the quaint custom of sending committed vagrants to jail with no quard but their own commitments has become of sending committed vagrants to jull with no guard but their own commitments has become less frequent.

KILLED A TRAMP.

He Was Stealing a Ride on a Train When He Received His Death Wound.

BAKERSPIELD, Cat., Feb. 2.- Robert Gillespie, an inspector of pumping stations, was arrested to-day at Tulare and charged with the murder of Ambrose Plant, whose body was found lying on the railway tracks on last Sunday morning near Potosi station.

It was supposed that Plant was a tramp who had fallen from a train while stealing a ride, and the Coroner's jury awarded a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on Monday Henry B. Williams, who was beating his way north on the same train that carried Plant and Gillespie, came back to Bakersfield on Friday and informed the officers that Gillespie had and informed the officers that Gillespie had bearded the train at Caliente on Saturday night and, after berrowing a revolver from him, had amonimed that he was going to eject some tramps who were stealing a ride on a flat car.

Approaching Plant, Gillespie ordered him to pay his fare or leave the train, and upon the former's refusal to do either the point in spector struck him a savage blow with the butt of the revolver, cracking his skull and killing him instantly. The body rolled from the flat car to the track, where it remained until discovered on Sunday morning.

Than I williams's information Gillespie was arrested for murder.

Plant is well connected in Omaha and in Washington, and his body has been shipped to the latter city for interment. It is said that Gillespie has been in trouble before at Tulare and San Diego.

KANSAS FAMILIES FLEE FROM FIRE.

A WOMAN FALLS DESCENDING A CLOTHES WIRE.

Both Her Lege Broken-Her Daughter's Leg Also Broken-The Rest of the Fam-lly Alight Safely on a Mattress-The Other Tenants Escape by the Stairs, In some unexplained manner fire started in the front room of Morris Preiss's fourth-floor

flat in the tenement at 30 Rivington street early yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Preise had been out late Saturday night, and they are certain that there was neither a light nor a fire burning in the front room at any time during the evening. It was 2 o'clock when they went to Both are heavy sleepers, but fortunately Stella, the baby, is not. She awoke, crying, at 5 o'clock. That awoke Mrs. Preiss, who awoke Mr. Preiss, and he smelled smoke. First he sniffed the air in the hallway; then he opened the f...ding doors leading to his front room. A tongue of flame darted out toward him, followed by a great puff of smoke. Under these discomposing circumstances Preiss did the best ossible thing. Shoving the doors together, he ran to the hall and yelled "Fire" at the top of his voice. Then he caught up Stella and ran down stairs, followed by his wife.

His shout wakened the Silvermann family on the same floor, and the Silvermanns roused the other two families on that floor with their cries. Down on the second floor lives Janitor Georg's Baum. As a good janitor should, he alceps with one ear cocked for possible disturbances. At the first cry he was up and hustling into a pair of trousers. Thus clad he rushed out in the hall, and, judging from the noise that the fire was above him, he bounded up stairs, shouting:

"Fire, fire; get up, everybody."

There are about seventy-five persons, nearly all Germans, in the tenement, of whom perhaps fifty live on the third, fourth, and fifth floors. To arouse these people was the janitor's one thought; those on the lower floors could take care of themselves. To each door as he passed it he gave a tremendous kick, repeating his warning. Answering cries and shouts helped spread the nlarm. up from the third to the fourth floor he met the Priesses and the Silvermanns running down.

"Knock on every door as you go by," he cried. "Are the people above you awake?"
"Don't know," answered Preiss as he ran on; "I haven't heard them stir. The others on our floor are coming."

As he spoke the other two families came run ning out in wild fear and plunged down the stairway. That left only the top floor for Haum to look after. Already little flames were curling from under the door opening from the Preisses kitchen to the hall through which was the only egress for those above. Haum took the steps four at a time, and burst into the rooms of Joseph Kuschner, who, with his wife and four children, ranging from eight years to nine months old, lives in the right hand rear flat.

"Come out of that," shouted Baum. "Bring the children and run. The house is afire."

Then he pounded on the door of the left hand. Then he pounded on the door of the left hand rear flat to arouse the Kallitzkys, husband and wife, who live there. Only the two rear flats on this floor are occupied. Kuschner's family had already been aroused by the shouts from below, but they were panie stricken, and ran about the room in wild confusion. Baum found the Kallitzkys in bed. Having hauled the husband out by the leg, and bidding him run down stairs for his life, he hustled back to the other flat. Kuschner came out into the hall, carrying his 8-year-old deformed daughter, Berths. "Get your wife and follow me," cried the janitor, catching him by the arm. "Keep close to the railing and run your best."

"I daren", walled the man. "Look there; it's all burning,"

He pointed below where the flames, eating through the doo., showed a black mass of smoke rolling upward.

"You've got to," yelled Baum. "You can get through. Come on!" and down he plunged into the dense cloud.

Blinded by the smoke he clung to the rail for guidance, and when passing the Preises door he feit the flames reaching out toward laim, but got through unharmed. Nobody followed him. It was too late to go back, and, even if it were not, there were cries from one of the next roof," he shouted to those above as he ran down stairs to the third floor.

There he found a congested mass of people struggling and fighting with all the victous ness of panie to get down the stairway. The narrow hall was blocked, and the screams of rear flat to arouse the Kallitzkys, husband and

strongining and institute strikery. The narrow hall was blocked, and the screams of the women and children warned Haum that here was at least as great danger as above, Leaping upon the rickety barmister, he ran each of the women and children in front, he caught by the throat and forced back. Altother paniestricken wretch he litted clean over the railing and dropped to the stairs below. Then he fought his was along the wall to the head of the flight where the passace was sammed. Breaking through, he opened out the passage, and was all but swept away by the rush. But he clung with all his strength to the rail, and did what he could with hand and voice to control the rush, shouting over and over again that there was no danger, and checking when he could the firefer rushes from behind. Within a minute after his arrival the hall was cleared and there remained in danger only tho two families on the fifth floor.

Of these the Kallitzkys had the easier means of escape. Not more than lifteen feet below their side window was alt stable roof, Onto this they both dropped unharmed, reached have got out through the same window. Their own side window opens upon a courtyard seventy feet down, but al little to the front it the roof of the house at 32 Rivington street. To reach it from the window was out of the question. The only thing to do was to get to the roof of the tenenent and jump to the other roof, a distance of letwen twenty and twenty-five feet. As they streted Mrs. Kuschner collected her senses a little, and pulling the mattress from her bed, dragged it up the stairs leading to the roof, the husband following, carrying the baby and three-year-old Ellen while five hump-backed girl climbed up after him. Once safely on the roof, Mrs. Kuschner tossed the mattress and dropped one end of it over the coping.

"Climbing upon the low coping, she seized the wire and began to go down. It cut her hands creatly but she hung on until half the distance had been covered. Then her grip relaxed; she slipped, let go, and fell heavily,

Fire Punic in a West Side Tenement.

The tenants in the five-story tenement house at 340 West Forty-ninth street were awakened early yesterday by smoke that came from a firin the cellar under August Wiener's grocery on the first floor. The smoke filled the halls and stairways so that the occupants of the building were obliged to take to the fire escapes. There are twenty families in the building, and a panio ensied.

Finally some one opened the hall windows and the smose cleared away sufficiently to allow the tenants who had not gone down the fire escapes to descend by the stairs. The building was damaged about \$500.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.